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Do it now—subscribe to the Red Cross.

If it is any satisfaction to Barre taxpayers, they may be interested to know that Rutland, too, raised its tax rate 20 cents on a dollar this year, although the total is now only \$2 on the dollar of the grand list.

If the misguided women who are displaying the traitorous banners at the gates of the White House will not listen to reason, it is time that the government step in and forcibly restrain them. The United States is at war, and it is no time for pussyfooting.

There is one more chance to boost the Red Cross subscription to the amount desired. There are several thousands of Barre people who have not yet subscribed to the splendid cause of caring for our soldiers who go across the ocean to fight for liberty and our own national well-being. They should come forward in the last few hours of the drive and lay down their offerings. Up till Monday night subscriptions will be received. Barre wants to make a good showing in the campaign, and you want to help a good effort. No good reason can be advanced, then, why you should not contribute. Let there be one grand rush of contributions from now on.

President Wilson has designated the week of June 23 to June 30 as recruiting week for the regular army, 70,000 men, unmarried and between the ages of 18 and 40 being needed to fill the ranks of the present national force. This is one of the few official admissions that the regular army is nearing its full complement of men. A gathering in of 70,000 men in a country of 100,000,000 population would not seem to be a great task were it not for the fact that many eligible men are now holding back in anticipation of the operation of the draft. But the president's call has been issued, much as President Lincoln issued his memorable first call back in 1861; and the response should be equally as prompt as the response which greeted Lincoln.

Probably through inadvertence, the Burlington Free Press on June 21 printed a story on poliomyelitis in central Vermont in which it was stated that there were two cases of the disease in Barre and that "public gatherings have been forbidden" in Barre. That was an error, due perhaps to the fact that there is a Barre and a Barre Town, and the writer of the story did not understand there are two municipal corporations of the same name, with "Town" attached to one of them. As a matter of fact, there are two cases of poliomyelitis in Barre Town, one in Westerville village and the other some distance out of South Barre village. There are no cases in Barre at the present time, so it is scarcely accurate to say that public gatherings have been forbidden in Barre. We trust that the contemporary will take due cognizance of this explanation.

THE WORK AHEAD.

The process of reclamation of Belgian soil from the control of the invader has started. It will be a slow process, because of the fact that the Germans are as powerfully entrenched there as they were in France before the great drives commenced and because of the fact that the relinquishing of Belgian territory on the English channel and lower North sea coast will mean that Germany will thereby lose its chance to harass England. The lower Belgian coast makes an excellent base from which to conduct air raids and sea raids; and Germany will not give up that vantage point without a great effort. If the German line should be set back from the lower Belgian coast, the Germans would have to operate from more distant points. Therefore, the task which Gen. Haig has set himself to do promises to demand a tremendous effort. Undoubtedly he will mass a considerable portion of his army in that section just as soon as the American forces arrive to be placed, probably, in the center of the great line between the British and the French. Naturally enough, the British forces will be massed in that section of the front where the greatest danger to their homeland lies, while at the same time the French will be wisely placed at those parts of the line where the Germans are pressing most nearly against the capital of France. That system will necessitate that the Americans occupy a section of the front between their two great allies, with the depleted Belgian army sandwiched in conveniently. It may be left for the Americans to make the hole in the German line which will be the beginning of the end of the war. At any rate it will be the particular province of the Americans to hold a large section in order to release British and French troops for work toward which they have special predilections.

GIVE PERSHING A CHANCE.

Major-General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces on the French front, is rated as a good officer according to the American standard. He is a West Pointer, was an officer in the volunteers, then an officer in the

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regulars, was military attaché in Japan, during which time he was with Kuroki's army in Manchuria, has seen service against the Indians in the West, was in the Spanish war in 1898 and was field commander of the United States forces which went into Mexico in 1916 in the search after the Mexican bandit, Villa. During that service he has given evidence of ability. However, there is nothing in that career to mark him a superman among military geniuses, merely a record of efficient service which gave him merited promotion from time to time. It is a record of which he himself may be proud and toward which American people may point with pride; but there is no basis for the expanding belief that Pershing is a superman in military affairs. French and British, as well as Americans, are getting into the wrong way of thinking. They are expecting too much of a man who is taken from the operation of fighting American Indians or trailing a Mexican bandit and placed against some of the most skilled and experienced military men of the period, men who are to be found in the German army. Anything which Pershing may do will be gauged by the measure of the high opinion which has been gratuitously attached to him by the hero-worshippers of his home and of our allies. We hope for good things from Pershing, yet we are not one of those to assert that Pershing is to be expected to win the war or to map out a plan of campaign which Haig or Petain with all their genius and experience could not foresee. We simply expect Pershing to fit into his niche in the allies' cause, doing his part in clear-cut co-operation with the British and the French commanders. Let's quit this hero-worshipping before Pershing has had a chance to do his bit in the great conflict.

CURRENT COMMENT

Germany's Staff Blunders.

Those who for obvious prudential reasons have thought it wise to scare Great Britain, France, and the United States by exaggeration of the submarine danger do not appear to have succeeded in deceiving Germany. The deadly conviction seems soaking into the German mind that the great campaign is another failure—that it has not succeeded in seriously interrupting the sea communications of Great Britain and France, and that its net practical military effect has been to bring the United States with her millions of men and billions of wealth into the war.

Whatever ability the German military chiefs may have as tactical war makers, they are great blunders in the bigger things. It is now manifest that if Belgium had not been invaded Great Britain would probably have kept out of the war. Italy surely would not have entered. If Germany had stood on the defensive on the western front, France, after one or two essays against the German line, would have been satisfied with a perfunctory participation, and Russia would have been crushed by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Forcing Great Britain to act quickly, Germany herself established the blockade of which she has so loudly complained. It is now manifest that if Belgium had not been invaded Great Britain would probably have kept out of the war. Italy surely would not have entered. If Germany had stood on the defensive on the western front, France, after one or two essays against the German line, would have been satisfied with a perfunctory participation, and Russia would have been crushed by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Dodging the Profits Tax.

The federal government may properly be expected to lay a heavy hand upon the munition manufacturers who have been detected in the attempt to evade the tax on their war profits; and upon any others who may be found guilty of similar attempts. It is a fundamental fact that extraordinary taxes are imposed on everybody and everything for the prosecution of this war, and it is eminently fair and just that those who are making vast amounts of money out of the conflict should be required to pay a corresponding share of the extraordinary tax. The munition manufacturers are naturally conspicuous in this class, and the paltry 12½ per cent tax on their war profits pales into insignificance by comparison with the 60, 70 and even 80 per cent taxes imposed by foreign governments on the war profits of their munition makers. Nevertheless, the United States treasury officials had figured that it would bring in at least \$20,000,000—

and proof of attempted evasion to the extent of \$12,000,000 has been found already.

Needless to say, the deficit was immediately apparent in the returns sent to Washington, and special internal revenue agents were not slow in exposing the offenders. The penalty for false returns is fine or imprisonment, or both. Here is an excellent opportunity for a wholesome example—a number of wholesome examples, in fact, for the percentage of munition manufacturers making false returns, is said to be high—which shall impress instinctive tax-dodgers with the dignity of the United States government and the duty of every American citizen toward it. Some of those who have been caught red-handed appear to be impressed already. More than a few requests have been received in Washington that returns be sent back for revision; and in one instance a manufacturer, after he had been questioned because he made no return and had repudiated that he had made no profits, thought better of it and sent the department a check for \$150,000.

The \$12,000,000 in concealed war profits on munitions will be paid—of this there need be no doubt. If the offending manufacturers escape imprisonment, it will be because the country needs their services in the management of their plants. If they escape the payment of heavy fines for false returns, it will be because they are lucky and the federal government is more lenient than it should be. At a time when the sacrifice attendant upon war is rightly demanded and exacted of all, there is, and should be, no disposition to let those who are gathering rich profits from the war escape their share of its burdens. This fact should be unmistakably established.—Manchester Union.

To the Legion of the Cheerful.

An unusual welcome has been given to the message of the man in khaki which we passed on to Herald readers some weeks ago. "Tell her," said he, as the soldier-train started, "that our first victory must be cheerfulness—and we'll dig ourselves in to hold it." He little dreamed, this man so staunchly tender, that his words would reach such numbers of people besides that one woman uppermost in his thoughts. Yet, should he ever chance to hear of what has come to pass, we trust him to smile good-naturedly and forgive our invasion of his right privacy. There are so many these days who need such a message as his!

From near and far have come the responses to our proposal that a legion of the cheerful be formed at once to withstand the assaults of anxieties, hardships and losses, to do away with gloomy talk and depressed action. Indeed, our man in khaki seems to rival the wonderful Roosevelt in power to draw a valiant host after him. Better still, his legion is sure of a prompt welcome into the nation's fighting army. We therefore proceed forthwith to salute the Legion of the Cheerful and to issue, as it were, the order of the day.

The victory of cheerfulness, it is hereby bulletined, is never to be sought by indifference to actual conditions or neglect of the duties they impose. On the contrary, it is to be won by buoyancy of spirit in full view of conditions as they are, by firm refusal to let ill forebodings make them worse than they really are, and by courageous self-giving to help, meet and master them. These three regulations should be thoroughly fixed in mind and strictly maintained in action by all recruits in the Legion of the Cheerful.

When Thomas Carlyle heard of Margaret Fuller's declaration that she had made up her mind to take the universe as she found it, the old sage chorused: "Gad, she'd better!" The sooner we do the same in this dazing war business, so like the universe in its dire inevitabilities and mysteries of suffering through man's strange blend of evil and good, the sooner and the more surely will the end of it all be ours to welcome. The spirit of a people has often been the deciding factor in the ordeal of war. "Optimism," as a writer in the British Weekly recently said, "is the most invincible specific for success in war." Depression, gloom, dark brooding—these are the worst enemies in the descent to the inferno of incompetence, helplessness, delayed victory and even ultimate defeat. This, we know, is true evermore in our individual life struggles. It is just as true of nations.

And the heart of a nation, whence flows the vitality that nerves and empowers the whole body, is its homes. If they be depressed, weakened of cheer and buoyant courage, the nation will be like a man whose heart is functioning amiss—tremulous, unable to achieve. The deepest reason for cheerfulness is that it is the surest way to end troubles which we must face until we ourselves end them. While young men are training, while munition plants are turning out war's terrible tools, while shipyards are clangorously fashioning a host of sea servants, while Red Cross funds and supplies are growing like summer's yield under the warmth of our love and compassion, we who are left in the homes of the land must generate in fullest stores the spirit of victory, the cheer of the undaunted and overcoming heart. For this only can send the thrill of power through all the rest. Women are the most valuable recruits in making up the legion of the cheerful which must do this indispensable part in winning victory. But they, alas, suffer most from the terrors of war. Home-bound men should therefore see to it, by all that manhood's strength and tenderness can devise, that nothing is left undone to help them win this victory. So shall victory be ours at the front—and then, then only, will our troubles end.—Boston Herald.



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WOMAN BROKE DOWN AND WEPT

(Continued from first page)

started on another phase of the autopsy, but the examination ended abruptly as the judge declared a recess.

For several months Dr. Rowland, a former resident of Corinth, has been living in New Madison, O. Many of the spectators in the court room, therefore, caught a glimpse of the physician for the first time in many months as he walked to the witness stand. Dr. Rowland said that Mrs. Felch called him by telephone around 7 o'clock on the Sunday morning when the body was found. At first he couldn't understand her, he said, although presently it came to him that she was saying something about her husband being on the floor and that she was afraid he was having a spell or that something had happened. Witness quoted the woman as saying latterly that she didn't know but what he was dead. The physician then said that he accompanied John Felch, father of Joseph Felch, and the health officer, George Hight, to the Felch farmhouse and thence to the sugar house. Witness told of seeing the body, at which point the accused, who was sitting between two of her attorneys, began to weep.

Witness mentioned the names of several persons gathered at the sugar house, described the location of the body, told of noticing that the gun was under the body and said that he was attracted by the peculiar position in which Felch lay, that hands seemed to be drawn up under him and that his lower limbs were drawn up, as he described it.

After his examination of the body, the witness said, he went back to the house and because of the congestion of teams in the farmyard he asked someone to help him hitch his horse. Mrs. Felch offered to help him and did help him, he said.

The accused, according to the testimony of the physician asked him then what he had found at the sugar house. Thereupon the witness said he replied: "I found the poor fellow dead." The witness then quoted Mrs. Felch as saying that her husband had been working too hard, that he was in a run down condition and that he had killed himself. Three times, the witness said, he assured Mrs. Felch that it was not a case of suicide, that Felch did not kill himself. At which Mrs. Felch replied, according to the witness, in these words: "Oh, yes, Dr. Rowland, he did." Toward the close of the direct examination the physician said he saw Williams about the farm that day. Dr. Rowland was cross-examined briefly.

George Hight, the health officer, who testified in the forenoon that Mrs. Felch did not manifest any signs of grief on the Sunday forenoon after the murder,

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MINERS' CONSUMPTION

Caused By Prolonged Inhalation of Hard Rock Dust.

A recent investigation of the causes and prevalence of miners' consumption among the metal miners in southwestern Missouri forms the subject of public health bulletin No. 85, issued by the U. S. public health service.

Miners' consumption consists essentially of a mechanical injury to the lungs due to the prolonged inhalation of hard rock dust. It has been recognized as being prevalent in some American mining districts; particularly in the Joplin zinc and lead districts. It was to determine its actual prevalence, and its relationship to pulmonary tuberculosis that the investigation was undertaken.

In the Joplin district certain mines are known as "sheet-ground" mines, in which the ore is found imbedded in an exceedingly hard flint. In drilling and other mining operations this flint rock is finely pulverized. The minute rock dust particles enter the lungs, in the process of natural breathing, and by their irritant action cause the formation of fibrous, or scar-like, tissue. The effect of this is to lessen the lungs' ability to expand and contract, with the result that the victim first notices that he is becoming short-winded. With continued exposure to this silica containing dust, the difficulty of breathing increases, until the miner is no longer able to perform active physical labor. It was found also that men with dust injured lungs were especially liable to develop tuberculosis, the dust irritation lessening the ordinary resisting powers of the lungs. While

than was formerly the case. The report miners' consumption is not in itself infectious or contagious, it predisposes to tuberculosis. The greater the amount of rock dust injury the greater the liability to tuberculosis; the far advanced cases of miners' consumption practically all become tuberculous before their death.

Under an entirely voluntary system 720 miners presented themselves for physical examination, of whom 433 were found to have had their lungs injured by the inhalation of rock dust; of these 103 were also tuberculous, the amount of tuberculosis infection being greatest among the advanced cases of the rock dust disease.

Five years' steady work with exposure to flint dust is fairly certain to find the miner in at least the first stages of miners' consumption. If the miner continues his work after being affected, death usually results within 10 years from the time that exposure to flint dust commenced. Poor housing conditions were found to be prevalent and to add to the liability of tuberculous infection. Apparently tuberculosis is now occurring at an earlier stage of miners' consumption lays emphasis on the necessity of preventing the spread of tuberculosis through these cases, especially among miners' children. The fact that miners' consumption is a forerunner of tuberculosis necessitates that it be treated with the same hygienic precautions as is the latter disease.

The report concludes that aside from the hygienic supervision of underground working places, the education of the miner against the spread of infection and supervision of miners' children, especially those of consumptive parents, are matters of vital importance.

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